as commander-in-chief and supreme head of the Filipino Government, issued a manifesto in which he proclaimed to all concerned that the war carried on against the authority of the United States by the Filipino people had ended, On July 4,1902, amnesty was proclaimed by President Roosevelt and the military regime was terminated.

Even such a serious matter as a revolution against Spain had its ludicrous side. Pedro A. Paterno acted as the peace-maker between the Filipino insurgents and the Spanish of-ficials, became President of the Malolos Congress, and was a member of the- First Philippine Assembly. He was a man of ^bilit/TSrough which, unfortunately, radiated overly de-veloped egotism. Don Pedro was sorely disappointed when, according to his opinion, the Spanish Government failed to remunerate him for his valuable services. Very modestly he addressed a letter to a high authority which concluded, "For family reasons, I want a tide of Castille, that of Prince or Duke, if possible, and to be a Grandee of the first class, free of nobility patent fees and the sum of . . . once for all."

The Philippine Revolution against the United States also furnished an example of patriotism carried to the extreme in General Artemio Ricarte, the only unreconstructed Filipino. During the war Ricarte had assumed the title of "The Viper." He was captured by the Americans, and when he refused to take the oath of allegiance was deported to Guam. When it was decided to release the political prisoners, Ricarte was brought back to Manila, and when he still

refused to acknowledge American sovereignty was again deported. For years General Ricarte with his family has resided in Japan, stubbornly adhering to his original attitude of nonconformity to the established regime.

The Filipinos in their revolts against Spain and the United States proved their mettle as brave fighters. The Spanish forces they practically eliminated from the Philippines.

Against the Americans the Filipinos fought valiantly, as vet-